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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1871. NO. 207.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Appropriation Bill in the Hands of a Conference Committee—Constitutional Convention Bill Postponed—Insurance Department Act Passed by the House, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 19, 1871.

SENATE.

The supplement relative to streets in Allegheny was passed.

Appropriation Bill Passed.

The appropriation bill passed finally without further material amendment.

Constitutional Convention Bill.

In the afternoon Mr. White moved the consideration of the Constitutional Convention bill. Agreed to, yeas 14, nays 11, Mr. Buckalew voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Dill (Democrat) moved to make the day of election the second Tuesday of June, 1871, and Mr. Davis (Democrat) subsequently moved to make it same day in 1873, but both motions were voted down by a party vote, the Democrats voting aye except Buckalew, who voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Mumma (Republican) said he and his constituents were not very strong in favor of a Convention, and he objected to this particular bill because it recognized the culminative system of voting. After further discussion a motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 13 to 11, Mr. Buckalew voting in the negative with the Republicans.

Bituminous Coal Mine Bill.

Mr. Graham called up Mr. Humphrey's House bill for the appointment of Commissioners to examine into the condition of the bituminous coal mines.

Mr. Buckalew had it amended so as to remove the restrictions as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed, and Mr. Randall also amended it so as to give the appointment of Commissioners to the Supreme Court instead of the Governor.

Repealed.

The bill repealing the act for the Protection of the Contingent Interest was passed.

Conference Committee.

Messrs. Furman, Davis and Connell were appointed the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Insurance Department Bill.

Mr. Josephs's bill establishing an insurance department was debated all this morning. The bill provides that the Governor, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, shall appoint, for the term of three years, subject to confirmation by the Senate, an Insurance Superintendent, at a salary of $2,500, with five clerks. All insurance companies, home and foreign, shall make a detailed report annually to the Attorney General of their exact financial condition and standing, and the Attorney General and Insurance Superintendent shall have power to place all insurance officers and agents on oath. Financial statements must be published twice a month by all companies in the local papers of each political party, wherever they have agents.

Mr. Humphreys moved to strike out Insurance Superintendent and leave the whole matter in the hands of the Attorney General.

Mr. White and others opposed the amendment, which was defeated, and the bill passed finally.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon session the bill from the Senate regulating the sale of foreign merchandise passed finally.

The Appropriation Act.

Mr. Strang moved non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill, and that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. White moved an amendment instructing the House Conference Committee against the Senate amendment for relieving the Chambersburg sufferers.

Mr. Chalfant raised the point that this motion was not germane to this bill, because, by the instructions of his fellow-citizens the measure of his ambition had been already filled, except so far as to complete the unfinished performance of duty in battling for the right against the wrong, regardless by whom error and wrong was supported, and he asked of his fellow-citizens to aid him with their full powers in so great a conflict during the few remaining months of his unexpired term, that he might lived so long as to appear for the third time upon the boards in front of the Capitol, at the inauguration of his successor, he assured them he would be infinitely more happy that putteth off his armor than he who putteth it on." The Governor concluded by alluding to the welfare and prosperity of the State and nation, referred in highly complimentary terms to many of his old compatriots-in-arms who stood around him, and paid a particular compliment to Brick's hand, which had been attached to his old 28th regiment, at the beginning of the war. He again thanked the audience for the great honor they had conferred, and bade them good night.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

German Liberty and the Government.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from Berlin, last night, says there was a discussion in the German Reichstag to-day on the right of members to inquire into the acts of the government. The Liberals were vehement in demanding the right. This is the first conflict between the German Parliament and the government since the Reichstag met in session. The Southern members are exceedingly suspicious, and speak their minds plainly and with energy. The Reichstag sits for three weeks.

There will be no Whitsuntide holidays.

The New Spanish Loan.

The new Spanish loan has been introduced into the London market.

New Turkish Loan.

It is reported that the Turkish government is about to make a fresh issue of consolidated bonds to the amount of £20,000,000.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 18, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds easier: 5-20s of '62, 90½; do '65, 90; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 88.

FRANKFORT, May 18.—5-20s of '62 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton steady: middling uplands 12d.

California wheat 12s 5d; spring 11s 4d@11s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 35s.

PORK 68s. Beef 106s 6d. Lard 51s. Cheese 68s.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The preliminary examination of Dr. Medlicott, charged with poisoning Isaac Ruth, at Lawrence, Kansas, some time since, was had yesterday before Justice Chadwick. The physicians testified to the presence of strychnine in the stomach, and testified that other poisons had been used, but they could not state positively. The prisoner was committed for trial before the District Court, which meets on June 6th.

NEW YORK, May 18.—In the General Sessions Court this morning, the jury in the case of the notorious Dr. Lookup Evans rendered a verdict of assault on Ann O'Neil, and assault and manslaughter in the second degree. District Attorney Sullivan called for the full penalty on Evans, as a man who for years had led a life of infamous criminality. Judge Bedford expressed his astonishment at twelve men, supposed to be intelligent, remaining out all night after such clear evidence. From eight years experience in that Court, he believed Evans the most consummate villain ever convicted there. He hoped all professional abortionists would take heed that neither their ill-gotten gains or alleged great influence would avail them in that Court. He would then sentenced Evans to three years and six months in the State prison with hard labor—the full penalty.

POLITICAL.

The New Democratic Departure.

Vallandigham's Duplex Platform—The Party to be Clothed in Second-Hand Republican Garments—You Can Believe What You Please, only Vote the Democratic Ticket—The Three Constitutional Amendments to be Swallowed Whole.

DAYTON, O., May 18.—The Montgomery County Democratic Convention met to-day. Fifty-one persons were present, including half a dozen curious Republicans. Delegates to the State Convention were appointed. Vallandigham, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the new Democratic departure platform, intended for the ground-work of the Democratic platform, which accepts the Republican situation, and apologizes for Democratic delinquencies. Vallandigham supported the platform with a carefully written speech. The resolutions are as follows, having been prepared by himself:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party of 1871 is made of men who, previous to and during the late war, as also for a time since, entertained totally different opinions, supported totally opposite measures as to the questions and issues of those times; and whereas, It is reasonable to assume that those same men still entertain to a large extent their several opinions, and would if in like circumstances support again substantially the same measures; and whereas, a rational toleration among men resolved to unite in a present common purpose does not require a surrender in any particular of former opinions, or any acknowledgement of error as to measures heretofore supported,

Resolved, by the Democracy of Montgomery county, first, That agreeing to disagree in all respects as to the past, we cordially unite upon the living issues of the day, and hereby invite all men of the Republican party who believe now upon present issues as we believe, to co-operate fully and actively with us upon the basis of perfect equality with every member of the Democratic party.

Second, That waiving all differences of opinion as to the extraordinary means by which the war was brought about, we accept the natural and legitimate results of the war, so far as waged for its ostensible purpose, to maintain the Union and constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government, including the three several amendments *de facto* to the Constitution recently declared adopted, as a settlement in fact of all issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country.

Third, That this burying out of sight all that is of the dead past, namely: the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law, and political inequality, and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation within the Union restored in all the States, waiving all questions as to the means by which it was accomplished, we demand that the vital and long established rule of strict construction as shall confine the Democratic Party, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, be vigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or abridged the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its founders, and repeatedly in early times, in the times and all times affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to the General Government, and to have abridged the reserved rights of the States, and that as thus construed according to these sentiments and established rules, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition.

Fourth, That the absolute equality of each and every State in the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government, and that the preservation of the Government has power to expel a State from the Union or to deprive it of its equal suffrage, however, of its equal rights therein, including especially the right of full and complete representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

Fifth, That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of State rights, home rule, economy for State and local purposes, and a general government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts to change the form of, or annihilation of power in the hands of the general government, and specially opposed to all attempts in the form of usurpation by any department of that government; and further, that we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of that government—the legislative, executive and judicial—condemning as encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

Sixth, That subject to the fundamental law all legislation is in its nature and purposes temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal at the will of the majority of the people, and therefore that the law-making power, and that the pretense that any act of Congress not originally unconstitutional or legislative policy of a party is an absolute finality is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of republican government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people of themselves and through their representatives, at each successive election, and not unfrequently between Congress, to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper and appropriate to carry into execution or effect the powers granted by, rights and duties of the Federal government.

Seventh, That as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth amendment, in the name of wisdom, justice and Republican government, and to secure universal political rights and equality among both the white and colored people of the United States, to the end that we may have peace at last, we favor, by the action of all in the North as of the South, upon Congress for universal amnesty.

Eighth, That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable moment consistent with moderate taxation, and more effectually to secure and hasten the payment, we demand the strictest honesty and economy in every part of the administration of the Government.

Ninth, That we are in favor of such revenue reform as will greatly simplify the manner of and reduce the number of officers engaged in collecting and disbursing the revenue, and largely diminish the now enormous expense to the Government, and authorize and require to be paid to people only simplified, shall require.

Tenth, That we are in favor of a searching and adequate reform in the civil service of the Government, so as to secure faithfulness, honesty and efficiency in all its branches, and in every officer and appointee connected with it.

Eleventh, That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws.

Twelfth, That all taxation ought to be based on wealth instead of population, and that every person should be required to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to his means, and not with reference to the character of his property.

Thirteenth, That specie is the basis of all sound currency, and that true policy requires as speedy a return to that basis as is practicable without distress to the debtor class of the people.

Fourteenth, That there is no necessary or irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, and that without capital or consolidated wealth no country can flourish; that capital is entitled to the just and equal protection of the laws, and that all men, whether acting individually or in a corporative capacity, have the right by fair and honorable means, and for the purposes of wrong or oppression, to so use their property as to increase and consolidate to the utmost extent within the limits of the law concerning all this, we declare our cordial sympathy and co-operation with the producers and working men of the country, whose manly and independent spirit will only seek by just and necessary means to protect themselves against the oppressive exactions of capital, and to ameliorate their condition and dignify their calling.

Fifteenth, That we are totally and resolutely opposed to the grant of any more lands—the common property of the people of the State—to corporations for railroad or other purposes, holding that these lands ought to be donated to homesteads to actual settlers, or sold in small quantities to individuals at a price so low as to induce a speedy occupation and settlement.

Sixteenth, That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation or acquisition of territory, we are not totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a jobbing, speculating operation in early times, but at all times and all times affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to the General Government, and to have abridged the reserved rights of the States, and that as thus construed according to these sentiments and established rules, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition.

Seventeenth, That the absolute equality of each and every State in the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government, and that the preservation of the Government has power to expel a State from the Union or to deprive it of its equal suffrage, however, of its equal rights therein, including especially the right of full and complete representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

Eighteenth, That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of State rights, home rule, economy for State and local purposes, and a general government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts to change the form of, or annihilation of power in the hands of the general government, and specially opposed to all attempts in the form of usurpation by any department of that government; and further, that we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of that government—the legislative, executive and judicial—condemning as encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

Nineteenth, That the radical party of 1871 is made up of men who, previous to and during the late war, as also for a time since, entertained totally different opinions, supported totally opposite measures as to the questions and issues of those times; and whereas, It is reasonable to assume that those same men still entertain to a large extent their several opinions, and would if in like circumstances support again substantially the same measures; and whereas, a rational toleration among men resolved to unite in a present common purpose does not require a surrender in any particular of former opinions, or any acknowledgement of error as to measures heretofore supported,

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Second, That waiving all differences of opinion as to the extraordinary means by which the war was brought about, we accept the natural and legitimate results of the war, so far as waged for its ostensible purpose, to maintain the Union and constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government, including the three several amendments *de facto* to the Constitution recently declared adopted, as a settlement in fact of all issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country.

Third, That this burying out of sight all that is of the dead past, namely: the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law, and political inequality, and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation within the Union restored in all the States, waiving all questions as to the means by which it was accomplished, we demand that the vital and long established rule of strict construction as shall confine the Democratic Party, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, be vigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or abridged the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its founders, and repeatedly in early times, in later

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

THE murderer EDWARD H. RULLOFF was hanged at Binghampton, New York, yesterday, meeting his doom with the same stolidity which he has exhibited from the hour of his arrest.

THE Republican State Central Committee, which is to conduct the campaign to a successful issue next fall, has not yet been announced. The members nominated by the Allegheny delegation are Messrs. RUSSELL EBERETT, R. W. MACKEY, P. C. SHANNON and W. C. MOREELAND. The gentlemen most prominently spoken of for Chairman, after the adjournment of the Convention, were Colonel FORNEY and General BINGHAM, of Philadelphia; Major EBERETT, of this city, and LIN BARTHOLOMEW, of Schuylkill.

THE Parisian dance of death is well nigh over. The organized hell of the Commune is resolving itself into its constituent atoms. Our telegrams show that the chief element now at work among the leaders is the element of suspicion. Every man doubts every other man, and without question would betray him if he dared. "The Civil Commission is to accompany each army of the Commune." No trusting of each other out of sight. The blood-soaked rope of sand is falling to pieces, and the Prussians have sent in their ultimatum. For the latter, thank Heaven!

SOME months ago Sir ROBERT PEEL made eulogistic reference in the English House of Commons to the courage of our Minister to France in remaining at his post in Paris during the Prussian siege, contrasting it with the pusillanimous conduct of the British Minister under the same circumstances. It is also to the credit of Mr. WASHBURNE that he has likewise kept at his post during the revolt, rendering all the assistance in his power to sufferers of every nationality, when he might have resided in ease and safety at Versailles. Many who were not pleased with his appointment at first, are now disposed to regard it with much more favor.

THE famous Column Vendome has been destroyed by the foolish Paris mob. We have already in these columns described its character and history. What possible good is expected to come of its destruction only a Parisian Communist can tell. It is true that it was erected to commemorate the triumph of French arms, but unless its demolition is in emblematical honor of the approaching downfall of French insurrection, we are utterly at a loss as to why it was done. Had its destruction been the work of Quakers we could have understood it as a logical protest against war and conquest. But for these fratricidal butchers to topple a monument in the interest of peace has a ghastly ludicrousness about it which is absolutely inexpressible.

WE hope that the suggestion which General HOOKER made at the Boston army reunion, that the various military societies should be conscientiously held aloof from politics, will be observed and carried into practice. The legitimate object of these organizations is to perpetuate the personal friendships and memories which were formed during and relate to the war; but if the introduction of politics is permitted, the original purposes for which the societies were established will be lost sight of, and they will stand in danger of becoming mere partisan organizations, to be used in the furtherance of this or that ambitious aspirant for power. Let them be kept free from it altogether.

THE opening of the Chartiers Valley Railroad was formally celebrated yesterday, as will be seen by our report elsewhere. This was one of the earliest of our railway enterprises, but it encountered so many obstacles [illegible] It was not until it passed under the control of the great Pennsylvania Central Company that its success was assured. Although a short line, it traverses one of the richest sections of southwestern Pennsylvania, and opens up to Pittsburgh a large and profitable trade. The merchants of Washington county have heretofore dealt largely with us, but for lack of railway facilities much of their business sought other channels. We congratulate them on the completion of their road, and extend to them our most cordial greetings.

"HARK from the tombs a doleful sound." Ex-rebel General ROBERT TOOMBS, whose military exploits during the war consisted principally in his keeping out of harm's way, is roaming his native forests of Georgia, lecturing on "Magna Charta." He is still the same lordly, untameable lion that he was years ago, and his roar is as awe-inspiring as ever. He advises his audiences to make no compromise, to have nothing to do with men who talk of dead issues and accepting the situation, and to make a square fight of it now and hereafter. We hardly suppose that his expenses are paid by LINTON STEPHENS and the forty other prominent Georgians who a few weeks ago issued a circular inviting Northern immigration into that State, and yet their political garments are cut from the same piece. Funny.

THE nomination of Colonels STANTON and BEATH gives great satisfaction to the Republican party in general throughout the State. Both are men of ripe ability, experience, force of character, and—better than all—of unimpeachable integrity. The platform is unexceptionable, declaring specifically for the reforms of which the COMMERCIAL has always, in fair weather and foul, been an unflinching champion. It shows that the Republican party is at bottom as sound and true as ever, and that it is fully capable of continuing its noble career, and securing to the country every benefit that can flow from the most advanced ideas of political economy, liberty and equality. So long as Republicanism is true to itself, so long will the masses of the people be true to it, for they have no motive but good government, and desire nothing more earnestly than its continuance. The proceedings of the convention have fused the party into closer unity, and the results of the campaign will carry the nominees triumphantly into office. Meanwhile let every member of the Republican organization in this State work as though on his single exertions the issues of defeat or victory rested.

ALMOST without exception the Democratic press has made ghastly merriment over the woes of the Southern loyalists who have fallen under the ban of Ku-Klux bandits and outlaws. It has now the satisfaction of knowing that the moral countenance and support which it has given to this cruel and cowardly terrorism has been productive of admirable results. The telegraphic dispatches which we yesterday published, describing the murderous midnight raid of one hundred of these assasins on Newberry Court House, South Carolina, show what kind of fruitage springs from the tree it has tended and watered. The unfortunate wounding of one of these brave censors of the public peace is doubtless a drawback on the general beauty of the affair, but then it affords our Democratic contemporaries a splendid opportunity for vigorous denunciation of the insolent "nigger" whose audacity led him "to fire upon the foremost," in defense of his own life and the lives of his wife and children, while a considerable set-off to that misfortune is to be found in the fact that the gang succeeded in "shooting his wife in the back and his child in the thigh." Moreover, if he should be tried and convicted, the despotic interference of the Government with the "States rights" recreations of these playful gentry, will furnish ground for invective more virtuous and eloquent than the hottest Phillipics of WENDELL PHILLIPS himself. The letter of Hon. J. H. RAINEY, which we publish in another column, will also afford cause for lively satisfaction, indicating as it does the broad and liberal character of that Southern philanthropy to whose growth the Northern Democratic press has so well administered. And how jubilantly these journals will be able to ring the changes up and down the whole Democratic gamut of song, should this mode of making converts to the faith be allowed to continue without interruption. If now the "unconstitutionality" of the Ku-Klux law could only be established—if the Supreme Court were only "purified"—if the dreadful "man on horseback" were not so obstinate and unyielding—what a joyous love-feast might be had! Why, it would be almost as cheery and jocund a time as the hopeful days of 1864, when, misreading the indications of the skies, Democracy looked for the ascension of "the Southern cross," and declared the war a failure.

A DEFEATED REFORM.

Side by side with Magna Charta, in the estimation of JOHN BELL, stands his glorious privilege of getting fuddled as often as he pleases. That which whisky is to Democracy, to the Englishman is beer—the inspiring element and vital necessity of his existence. It is not astonishing, therefore, to learn (*vide* COMMERCIAL cable dispatches of yesterday), that the bill of Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary in GLADSTONE'S ministry, for the better regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, excited almost as violent opposition as did the proposed tax of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on matches, and that it has incurred defeat by the decisive vote of eighty-two majority. The various trades and branches of business connected with the liquor traffic protested against it as interfering with their rights of property, and the workingmen thought they saw in it an "unconstitutional" blow at their liberties, in limiting the hours in which they could buy and guzzle their precious beer. Innumerable public meetings were therefore held, and petitions circulated against it, (one of which received thirty thousand signatures in and about the city of Manchester alone), as a conspiracy to undermine the foundations of British society and precipitate the whole fabric into chaos.

Under the present system licenses are granted so freely that the sale of intoxicating liquors is practically free, the average being one tavern for the sale of liquors to every one hundred and eighty-two inhabitants. The bill just defeated proposed to limit them, for towns, to one for every 1,500 persons or less, two for 3,000, and one more for every additional thousand; and for country districts, to one for the first 900 population, two for between 900 and 1,200, and three for between 1,200 and 1,800, with one additional for every 600 inhabitants. Towns and cities of 100,000 inhabitants, which now have from 500 to 600 taverns, would thus possess less than 100. The bill provided, however, that this number might be enlarged to any extent which the voters of any town or city might demand by special ballot. A further provision required that, with certain exceptions, places where liquors were sold should be closed every night at eleven o'clock. No restrictions were placed on sales to passengers at railroad stations, or to persons lodging on the premises licensed to sell. An excellent feature of the bill, which might be copied with great advantage in this country, since it would close nearly every whisky shop now open, subjected the seller of adulterated liquor to fine or imprisonment, and compelled him to keep a record of his conviction posted in a conspicuous place behind his bar for a fortnight afterwards. The passage of this bill would have been a great step forward, as giving a new degree of protection to the poorer classes of society from great temptations to intemperance; but the organized pressure brought to bear upon it was too heavy to withstand. This is hardly to be wondered at when it is considered that the capital represented in the different branches of the liquor business is $585,000,000, and the number of persons employed in it 1,500,000, whose average wages amount to $345,000,000 a year. Reforms have never been and will never be popular, especially when they lay the axe to the roots of our cherished vices. Hence the tremendous opposition which it aroused. Very slowly do men learn the facts and lessons of the universe.

MOCK-EARNEST.

A little while ago it really looked as if the unsolved problem whether the leopard can change its spots were about to be answered in the affirmative. The Congressional Democratic debate appeared to consider it possible, and certainly the confessions of such eminent naturalists are entitled to great weight. A number of Northern journals which had dipped into DARWIN, expressed their belief that under the theory of development it might be brought to pass, and one enthusiastic disciple recently went so far as to fix, in a letter written from this city, the exact period at which this transformation was to take place, namely, the 24th instant, that being the date on which the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention is to agree to drop "worn-out" issues and recognize "the actual situation." We heartily wish the experiment may turn out to be successful, and indeed—in spite of the continuous failures which have hitherto attended every attempt—there is no insurmountable obstacle in the way. It is true that political parties are the result of the profoundest tendencies in human nature, but it is also true that history is sown thick with examples showing how—hard and difficult as of course it must have been—men have succeeded in changing the conditions, gravitations and impulses of their whole being. Any man who has ever read the story of JOHN BUNYAN, as related by himself, or has grown familiar with the earlier life of ORVILLE GARDINER, will at once observe that the natural treads so closely upon the borders of the miraculous, as at least to bring within the pale of possibility the political conversion to which we have alluded.

Unfortunately, however, there is such an irreconcilable division of sentiment in the Democratic family, that we are afraid this consummation so devoutly to be wished will be postponed for so weary a while as to make the heart sick with hope deferred. Those members of the household who seem moved by remorseful compunctions for the past, and quickened with better impulses for the future, are meeting with dreadful opposition from the brethren who are still engaged in the pleasant agricultural occupation of sowing wild oats. How this antagonism will eventually result—whether the newly awakened instincts of the one portion will enable them to triumph over the jeering derision of the other, or whether evil counsels will overcome good impressions, and bring about a relapse into previous ill courses—we cannot tell; but we certainly hope the entire family may experience a change of heart and join the church in a body. But this step ought not to be taken unless the parties are thoroughly sincere. On no account should it be resorted to as a dodge, or in order to secure a footing in respectable society. If there is to be the faintest suspicion of trickery, the whole matter had better be avoided. It is doubtless bad enough to be a rake, but it must be a good deal worse to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Straight-out wickedness is terrible, but crafty hypocrisy is far more enormous. The frank villiany of GLOSTER puts us on our guard, it is the subtle feigning of IAGO which makes him dangerous. When a vial is distinctly labeled poison, people in their senses will not touch it—it is the sugar-sweetened drug that harms. Therefore we hope there will be no slyness, no mental reservations, no vagueness or uncertainty, but instead thereof the proclamation from the housetops of a clear and determinate confession. We are really anxious about the matter, and not a little dubious. When the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which of all Southern journals sees most clearly the danger to which its party is exposed, and has exhibited most courage in pointing them out, uses such equivocal language as this, who can blame men for entertaining a doubt? It says:

> "No Democrat is asked to accept negro suffrage or abate his aversion to the Fifteenth Amendment. We have already made our protest against the one and the other. Each is, until it be set aside, a fixed fact. The record of the past is made up. The question presented to us now is this: Shall we make the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment and the abolition of negro suffrage an issue in the Presidential election."

We have selected this extract because the paper from which it is taken is perhaps the most sensible and moderate of the entire Democratic press, North or South, and because it represents the purpose of the most liberal minded members of its party. If it were necessary we could quote from a hundred other prominent journals of the "new departure" order, showing that while not one of them goes a step beyond the *Courier-Journal*, nine-tenths of them do not go half so far, and that the whole tenor of their declarations as to "dead issues" is a hollow mockery, indefinite, unmeaning and false. Now these are not evidences of conversion. They have in them a backward-looking glance, like that which the wife of LOT cast toward Sodom, and indicate that the proposed Democratic assumption of clean livery is to be made in the interest and service of a very sorry master. We do not wish to be uncharitable. We know how the good old hymn declares—

> "That while the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return."

And we should rejoice beyond measure to see this tattered prodigal come home. But if it have a secret purpose which it dare not now avow—if there exists in its mind the remotest intention of returning at any time to the wallowing in the mire, it is better that it should remain in its present exile, even if its daily food be husks.

MEXICAN NEWS.

In the budget of late Mexican news there are several items of more than ordinary interest. The truth is the indifference with which Americans commonly regard the land of the "Montezumas, in whose halls so many of them once revelled," is hardly creditable to their character. Are not Mexicans men and brethren, if not brothers? Are they not Republicans, whom political sympathies and the Monroe doctrine bind us to defend against the intrigues of Europeans, monarchists and other ravenous wolves? Is not their territory conterminous to ours on the south, and consequently is it not ours in the decrees of "manifest destiny?" So at any rate many Americans think, against whose audacious logic this is not the place to offer either argument or protest. Certainly it is well to know something of the general political situation in Mexico, especially at the present time, when important events are believed to be impending. The re-election of JUAREZ is said to be rendered almost certain by a rupture in the party opposed to him, and his re-election is believed to make civil war throughout the republic a necessity. Another truly significant item is that the condition of the finances of the republic is simply deplorable, large sums of money being expended to carry this and that election, while every official makes it a point to fill his own pocket. With one or two exceptions, the newspapers are subsidized either by the President, or by the candidates for place, the JUAREST papers drawing their pay directly from the national treasury. It is also a noteworthy fact that one prominent newspaper has lately produced a sensation by arguing that sooner or later Mexico will be absorbed by the United States, and that the sooner the better it will be for Mexico. The argument, though much talked about, seems to have called forth neither remonstrance nor indignation, a negative fact which perhaps indicates an important change in Mexican public opinion. But in the entire budget of news which conveys an exceedingly vivid impression of the rage of party spirit and of the prevalence of disgusting corruption, perhaps the most significant and instructive item is the statement that the Mexican Congress has decreed the abolition of the death penalty in the whole territory of the Republic. Of course, the act is susceptible of two directly opposite interpretations. Some will understand it as an indication of progress and as a brilliant triumph of civilization over barbarism. Others will regard it as merely the final step towards the abrogation of the old alliance between divine and human justice in the administration of government, and as the culmination of lawlessness in a land from the beginning given up to license. In answer to the plea of humanity and to the plea that vengeance belongs to heaven, they may cite VAN ARTEVELDE:

> Truly the tender mercies of the weak,
> As of the wicked, are but cruel.
> [illegible]
> Vengeance is God's indeed;
> But God doth oftentimes dispense it here
> By human ministration.

Perhaps a view intermediate between these extreme ones, would most accurately convey the significance of the act of the Mexican Congress. Without expressing any opinion concerning the right or wrong, the policy or impolicy of death penalty, and also denying that its abolition in Mexico is either a triumph of civilization, or the inauguration of lawlessness, we may yet regard the measure as upon the whole an indication of intellectual progress in the country. For one thing the act seems to show that the people are gaining emancipation from a whole cycle of ideas which in their minds must be associated with long established corruptions of a very deleterious kind. Victory over the old may render it necessary to destroy some good with the evil. In time the good may be restored. Then, the act seems to show that even Mexico is being pervaded by those humane doctrines which have effected such beneficent reforms in the treatment of prisoners in other countries. But concerning this we know too little to be positive. Heretofore criminal administration in Mexico has been harsh and careless, and a better day may be breaking.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

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PERSONAL.

Bismarck's wife is described by a correspondent, who recently attended one of her levees, as of rather tall and graceful stature, and her countenance bears the impress of great mental culture and goodness of heart. She was attired in a simple black robe, and the only ornaments were a few white camelias in her dark hair. Her eye is quick and lively, her voice clear and sounding, her conversation frank and hearty.

Miss Jessie McLean, a New York belle, married on the 11th of April the Hon. Spencer Cowper, a distinguished English widower of forty years. His first wife was the widow of Count D'Orsay, and daughter of Lady Blessington. Miss McLean's marriage makes her the sister-in-law of Earl Cowper, of the Countess of Shaftesbury, of Viscountess Jocelyn, and of the Honorable Mrs. William Cowper-Temple.

The marriage in the Episcopal Church at Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th, of the German Prince Von Lynar to Miss May Parsons is thus described: In front of Bishop McIlvaine, who read the beautiful service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the two stood, Miss Parsons apparently much at her ease, while the Prince was visibly embarrassed. His hat he continued to hold even after the solemn words of the service had begun to be read, and occasional glances over his shoulders, toward the audience, showed that the position was quite new to him. His responses were distinctly given, though the words were marked by a strong German accent. In the latter part of the ceremony a change was made from the usual forms, both parties exchanging rings in accordance with an old German custom. The benediction pronounced, the Prince and Princess Von Lynar turned at once, and while from the organ there rolled the rich measures of Mendelssohn's Wedding March from "Athalie," they walked quickly down the aisle, and the simple, unostentatious wedding was over. In the afternoon the Prince and his wife took the train for Niagara Falls, where they will remain for a few days, after which they will proceed to New York, and sail for Europe on the 24th.

Judge C. of Memphis, was recently called to preside as chairman at a public meeting in that city. During the proceedings an exciting discussion sprung up, and amid the confusion of loud speeches, motions and cross motions, one speaker called out impatiently to have his motion put for the meeting. "Has your motion a second?" inquired the chair. "Yes, sir; it has fifty seconds, at least." "Then let it have ten more and the chair will make a minute of it."

Amy Sedgwick, a noted English actress, prompted by the favor which Nilsson and Scebach have met with, is about to cross the water professionally, and be ready for the next season here.

At the recent meeting of the Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, James Ross Snowden, Esq., delivered an address on the characteristics of the Presbyterian Church, with reference to the relations of Church and State. He said that Pennsylvania, from the earliest period of her history, maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty. They were incorporated in her first body of laws under the grant to William Penn: "All persons living in this province (Pennsylvania) who confess and acknowledge the One Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peacefully and justly in civil society, shall in nowise be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever."

IN his oration at the reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, in Philadelphia, General Wellington H. Ent made a good point. He said: Report has it that Von Moltke remarked on one occasion that he "gave no study to the tactics or strategy of either of the American armies during the rebellion, for the reason that he could learn nothing profitable from the scrambles of two mobs." If the man who captured Donelson and Island No. 10, and fought Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, and hammered his way from the Ilanlan to Petersburg, supported by the men who marched from the Atlantic to the sea—the other who won at Antietam—and him who broke the back of rebellion at Gettysburg, and Hancock and Sheridan, could have suddenly seized the helm and trol of these armies, an opportunity might have presented itself to the Prussian veteran to gain wisdom from a scramble.

The Household Tonic.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have". But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a stimulant, also denying that its abolition in Mexico is either a triumph of civilization, or the inauguration of lawlessness, we may yet regard the measure as upon the whole an indication of intellectual progress in the country. For one thing the act seems to show that the people are gaining emancipation from a whole cycle of ideas which in their minds must be associated with long established corruptions of a very deleterious kind. Victory over the old may render it necessary to destroy some good with the evil. In time the good may be restored. Then, the act seems to show that even Mexico is being pervaded by those humane doctrines which have effected such beneficent reforms in the treatment of prisoners in other countries. But concerning this we know too little to be positive. Heretofore criminal administration in Mexico has been harsh and careless, and a better day may be breaking.

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CAP FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT, Manufacturers and Dealers in Looking Glasses, Pictures, Frames, &c., in this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. C. FAWCETT having sold his entire interest to SAMUEL BOYD and WILLIAM F. MURRAY.
SAMUEL BOYD,
W. F. MURRAY,
J. C. FAWCETT.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1871.

CARD.
In retiring from the firm of BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT, I most cordially recommend my successors to the public, and solicit for them the continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.
J. C. FAWCETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned will continue the business as Manufacturers and Dealers in LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., at 58 FIFTH AVENUE, under the firm name and style of BOYD & MURRAY.
BOYD & MURRAY.
May 10, 1871. MWF

JEWELRY.

BUY YOURSELF
A Reliable Watch,
AT
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
You will find a large assortment, both of American and Foreign Manufactures, at the Very Lowest Prices, and every Watch warranted. Please call.

ORR'S
Jewelry Store,
114 FEDERAL STREET,
Corner of Park Way, Allegheny City.
EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.
NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,
Chestnut and Twelfth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
Have completed arrangements with the leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches
At Very Moderate Prices.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS ON APPROVAL.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
WATCHES.
MWF

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), as superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

1871. 1871.
SPRING and SUMMER STOCK
THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS
AND
BALMORALS
Just Received, having been Bought for Cash since the Late Reduction in Prices, and will be sold at the LOWEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON RATES, by the Case or Dozen.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Boots and Shoes, at Philadelphia Prices, thus Saving Freight and Expense.
NEW GOODS ARRIVE DAILY.
All Orders from the Country Filled Promptly at Eastern Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Country and Store Merchants give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine my Prices, at
J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'
[illegible]
DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
DUTCHER'S Lightning FLY KILLER.
DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT for Bed Bugs.
MWF TRY THEM AND SLEEP IN PEACE.

Flowering Plants.
We invite attention to our Splendid Stock of
ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUMAS, FUCHIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,
Undoubtedly the Largest and Best in this Market, which we are offering at VERY LOWEST RATES.
Also, a Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.
We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.
R. CUMMING & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX,)
OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

POLITICAL.
FOR ASSEMBLY—
(FIRST DISTRICT),
W. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Legislative Convention.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—
The friends of
JOSEPH DILWORTH
Will present his name before the Republican County Convention, about to assemble, and ask his nomination for the office of County Commissioner.
May 16, 1871. ROSS.
REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTIONS.
The Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding primary elections on
SATURDAY, June 3d, 1871,
And elect ONE DELEGATE from each district to attend each of the following Conventions, viz. One delegate to represent each election district in a
COUNTY COVENTION to be held in the District Court Room for the purpose of nominating candidates for
CONTROLLER,
TREASURER, and
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
One Delegate to represent each election district in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held in the Common Council Chamber of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of nominating candidates for
COMMISSIONER and
SURVEYOR.
One Delegate to represent each election district in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held in the Common Pleas Court room for the purposes of nominating candidates for
DISTRICT ATTORNEY and
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
One Delegate to represent each election district in a LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION to be held in Quarter Sessions Court Room for the purpose of nominating
TWO CANDIDATES FOR SENATE and
FIVE CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.
The above Conventions will meet at the respective places named, promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., on
TUESDAY, June, 6th, 1871.
The Delegates from the city of Pittsburgh to the Legislative Convention will, after the nominations of candidates for the State Senate, withdraw to the Grand Jury rooms, and after forming themselves into two conventions in accordance with the provisions of the new apportionment law, will each nominate ONE CANDIDATE for Assembly to represent their respective districts; the city having been divided by the new apportionment law into TWO separate Assembly Districts.
The remaining members of the Legislative Convention will nominate Five Candidates for Assembly outside of the city of Pittsburgh.
It is respectf

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cent. Bonds of 1905, for forty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, 1871.

From time to time there is a senseless cry raised by demagogues, and repeated by reporters and telegraphic correspondents of the press, who don't know what they are talking about, that the Government is paying the national banks a bonus of $21,000,000 of interest to furnish the currency, which, it is claimed, the Government might as well furnish for nothing, and save the $21,000,000 per annum. The absurdity of arriving at this conclusion, says the Chicago *Tribune*, is to estimate the bonds deposited with the Treasury Department to secure circulation, at a par value of, say $350,000,000, to assume, then, that these are all 6 per cent. bonds, and that these are the bonds paid to the national banks by the Government. But all partisan statements of financial questions only give one side, and the above is not an exception to the rule. It is true, the Government pays the national banks the same interest that it pays other holders of its bonds. This cannot be avoided until some arrangement is made with all holders of government bonds. For the privilege of circulation, the government obliges the National Banks to keep about $90,000,000 of greenbacks locked up in a reserve fund entirely useless for any profit in their business. The interest on this would be at least $5,000,000 per annum. The tax on their circulation, at 1 per cent., amounts to $3,500,000 more, and as all the government bonds deposited to secure circulation must be bought at a premium in currency contemplating a sale eventually, the Government gold gets to par, the loss on the bonds must be at least 1¾ per cent. per annum, three making an annual loss of say, $4,000,000 more. These three items offset at least $13,500,000 of the so-called bonus paid to National banks to furnish the currency. It is a well known fact that the published statements of the condition of National banks makes their capital more accessible to local taxation than the capital of private banks, and that their local taxation is at least 1 per cent. more on their capital than the local taxation of private banks. On the total $350,000,000 of National Bank capital the excess of local taxation over and above what it would be on the same amount of capital in private banking, and take only the average of all items, therefore, it will be seen that the so-called bonus to the National Banks is reduced to about $9,000,000 instead of $21,000,000. It has been demonstrated by figures printed on several occasions that the profit on circulation was so small that in all parts of the country where banks can loan their capital at ten per cent. there is very little inducement for banks to organize under the National Banking law, and take circulation, for the small margin of profit above what they would make without it. In the Eastern States, where they are glad to find one for their money at six and seven per cent., the small margin of profit in National Bank circulation is more inducement.

But the real point in this senseless talk about saving $21,000,000 of interest per annum, by having the Government issue greenbacks in lieu of the present National Bank notes, is repudiation pure and simple. If the Government should call in the National Bank notes and issue greenbacks in their stead, it would not save a dollar of the $21,000,000 of interest because the bonds deposited with the Treasury are the private property of the banks, held in trust by the Treasurer, and if the circulation was withdrawn, would have to be surrendered to the banks. The real meaning, however, of this cry, "save the interest," is to repudiate the bonds, or, in other words, to "pay" the bonds owned by the banks in greenbacks. If this were done, it would, of course, imply that all shareholders were treated alike, and that the interest on the whole debt was to be repudiated. One step in that direction would set the national credit back to where it was seven years ago, and put gold up to 250 or 300. If any such policy as saving interest can be talked of, as we see is the last New York vagary, we may bid "good bye" at once to all hopes of refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest.

—There is no quotable change in the local money market since our last report. Money seems to be in ample supply, but without any diminution in rates, which outside of bank rule always rule high.

—We notice that Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, have moved into their new and elegant and most conveniently arranged banking house at their old stand, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

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U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
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U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109½	109½
Gold	111¾	112¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
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United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	103½
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—The New York stock market evinced considerable strength and buoyancy at the several calls today, Erie heading the market, selling up to three or four per cent. above yesterday's prices. The *Times* says: There is considerable pains taken to report the broken health of Gould and the early retirement of Fisk, while in the same connection the potential name of Vanderbilt is used as the probable successor in the management of the road. In other words, there is much eagerness manifested to have the street believe that Gould and Fisk are about to be bought off, and by the strongest railroad party in the country.

—The *Post* says the improvements in the Northwest shares rests on the expectation which we believe will be realized, that towards the end of this month a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable in July, will be declared on both classes of the stock. These stocks seem very much the lowest of the ten per cent. shares, and on a rising market ought to advance.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

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U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Do. 5-20s, 1862	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Erie	115¼	115¼	115¼	114¾	114¾	115
Harlem		124½		124½		
Michigan Central		135¾		135¾		
Lake Shore	110½	111	110½	110½	111	111
Illinois Central		135¾		135¾		
Chicago & Rock Island	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss.	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chic. & Alton	118½			118½		
Do. pref	135			135		
R. I. & Erie	93¾			93¾		
R. I. & Chicago	105			105		
Canton	85			85		
Wabash	50¾			50¾		
Quicksilver	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	33	33
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
Adams Ex	63½			63½		
Wells, F. & Co	24¾			24¾		
American Ex	63½			63½		
U. S. Ex	111½	111½	111½	111	111½	111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	55½
Catawissa preferred	46
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	57¾

Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, by private wire. Give us a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral, well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 17.—The market for Scotch pig remains inactive—dealers purchase only to supply immediate wants, and there is no irregular supply and lower—the only sales we hear of are 100 tons Glengarnock at $22 25; and 300 tons Gartsherrie on private terms. The business in American is still restricted by the limited supply, and prices are very firm; 100 tons No. 2 ex. sold on private terms. There continues a good demand for wrought scrap at the advance previously noted, and sales have been of 500 tons No. 1 Eastern delivery at $40. Rails continue in request, and prices have an upward tendency; the sales are 1,000 tons, 56 lb. English new, on private terms; 500 tons old T at Philadelphia $44, and 300 tons of double-headed at a private price. Refined iron continues inactive, and from stores may be quoted at $7566 77 50 per ton, which is a slight concession. Russia sheet iron is held at 17½@18c gold—600@700 packs slightly stained sold, part at 13½@13½c gold.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 17.—In pig iron there is rather more doing, and prices are firm. Sales of 500 tons of No. 1 at $26 per ton; 100 tons of No. 2 at $24, and Gray Forge at $22 50 per ton. Scotch pig sells at $34@35 per ton.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

May 17.—The market presents no new features. Retailers are busy in delivering Ohio river at 12c; and 3 cents higher at 15c, and cannel at 13c. Afloat it sells at 8@9c for the former.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Wool quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; No 1 white Michigan $1 60; amber Michigan $1 58@1 59; No 1 red Wabash $1 47; No 2 do $1 41@1 42; No 1 white Canada $1 47. Corn firm; high mixed 46c; closing at 46c; low do 45½c. Oats firm at 34c. Oats in bulk, closing at 33c. Rye quiet and firm at 80c. Barley quiet but firm at 85@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $15 50@15 75. Lard 11½@12c. Whisky firmer at 92c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 18, 1871.

REMARKS.—It is scarce necessary to tell the intelligent reader the weather is pleasant, that the rivers are fast receding, or that business in all its ramifications is brisk. It may, however, not be amiss to state that many leading business men took advantage of the "free ride" over the Chartiers Valley Railroad and the "free blow" in Washington to-day, and left business to take care of itself for the time, whilst they cultivated the acquaintance of the thrifty farmers and wool-growers of Washington county. Speaking of the Chartiers Railway reminds us of the newly opened route to Baltimore via the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway. One of the good results flowing from the opening of that road to the seaboard may be gathered from the following facts which came under our observation to-day. An express train has been placed upon the road between Baltimore and Pittsburgh upon which fruits and vegetables are transported hither in a few hours. We are indebted to an enterprising firm for the following list of prices at which they can furnish the articles named: Green peas, $8 00 ₰ bbl; new potatoes, $7 00 ₰ bbl; new string beans, $4 00 ₰ box; strawberries, 20c ₰ quart; new cabbage, $4 00 ₰ bbl; new onions, large size, $9 50@3 00 ₰ bushel box. So much for the opening of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to Baltimore. Where shall we reach forth our arm next? We omit our usual market quotations to-day for two reasons—want of space and unchanged prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, May 19, 1871.

REMARKS.

The market yesterday was firm, but not very active. Buyers are not inclined to pay the rates that are demanded, while on the other hand holders refuse to make concessions. The result was inactivity, with only one sale reported.

CRUDE.

The following are the the current prices for the various deliveries: Spot 11¾c; May 11¾c; sellers' option till July, 11¾c; buyers' option till July 1st; buyers' option all year 12c; sellers' option all year, 11¾@11¾c.

We did not learn of a single transaction in crude.

REFINED.

The market was a dull one; prices, however, are unchanged. We quote spot 24c; May, 24¼c; June, 24¾c; July 25¼c; B. O. till July 25c; August 25¾c; September 26c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls June ..... 24¾c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market firm but quiet. Sale of a line of 5,000 "river" barrels from June, 1871, till June, 1872, 360 each month, at $1 90 each.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, May 18.—The market continues dull but firm, and prices are entirely unchanged from yesterday, except a slight advance on the upper road. We quote the following:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, regular	$4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 40
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	4 50
1,000 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 55
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 55
700 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
700 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
1,000 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 60
2,500 bbls lower road, S. O. till June	4 55
1,000 bbls City, 60 gravity	4 50

New York Bankers have agreed with the National Banks to keep about $90,000,000 of greenbacks locked up in a reserve fund entirely useless for any profit in their business. The interest on this would be at least $5,000,000 per annum. The tax on their circulation, at 1 per cent., amounts to $3,500,000 more, and as all the government bonds deposited to secure circulation must be bought at a premium in currency contemplating a sale eventually, the Government gold gets to par, the loss on the bonds must be at least 1¾ per cent. per annum, three making an annual loss of say, $4,000,000 more. These three items offset at least $13,500,000 of the so-called bonus paid to National banks to furnish the currency. It is a well known fact that the published statements of the condition of National banks makes their capital more accessible to local taxation than the capital of private banks, and that their local taxation is at least 1 per cent. more on their capital than the local taxation of private banks. On the total $350,000,000 of National Bank capital the excess of local taxation over and above what it would be on the same amount of capital in private banking, and take only the average of all items, therefore, it will be seen that the so-called bonus to the National Banks is reduced to about $9,000,000 instead of $21,000,000. It has been demonstrated by figures printed on several occasions that the profit on circulation was so small that in all parts of the country where banks can loan their capital at ten per cent. there is very little inducement for banks to organize under the National Banking law, and take circulation, for the small margin of profit above what they would make without it. In the Eastern States, where they are glad to find one for their money at six and seven per cent., the small margin of profit in National Bank circulation is more inducement.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1871.

Below the reader will find our review of the Live Stock market for the week ending May 17th, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week's doings we remarked, that under the influence of favorable advices from the New York market, cattle were being held firm by dealers having them for sale, with a fair prospect of selling without much difficulty. This was the case, as buyers for New York appeared and purchased all the cattle that arrived up till time of writing at prices fully ½c in advance of quotations ruling the week previous; this was the state of the trade at our last writing. On Thursday the run was light, and the cattle offered were sold at prices the same as had ruled on Wednesday. On Friday the market was about over, as scarcely any cattle were arriving, and most of the buyers left for the East. The feeling was firm, and what few cattle were sold brought prices full as strong as had ruled during the week. This week affairs have been as follows: The buyers in attendance are more in number than for some time past; but, notwithstanding this fact, and also that the run of cattle is not heavy they do seem very anxious to purchase; as is generally the case when the number of buyers is large and the supply of cattle rather small. The Philadelphia market was not so good on Monday last as it was expected to be. This was owing to the fact that most all the butchers were attending the Peace Jubilee which occurred on that day, and for want of buyers prices declined 25@ per 100 lbs from quotations of the previous Saturday. This week the buyers are very offish and refuse to purchase cattle at the quotations of last week, and have demanded from sellers a concession to the extent of 25c ₰ 100lbs. They have generally succeeded in obtaining it, and most of the sales made were at the decline. The state of the market is slow and dull. Most all the cattle are sold, but the feeling is not firm the sales were rather hard to effect. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50 to 6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25 to 6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50 to 5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25 to 5 50.

There is if all reports be true a regular stampede of Texas cattle coming East this season. The following is a partial list that have or soon will start for Abilene, Kansas, and from that point will be shipped to the States: Colonel Myers with 10,000 head, Major Morris 15,000, Burnett & Hros., 20,000, Day & Driscoll, 10,000, Adam & Wheeler, 1,000, Johnson & Bros., 10,000 Captain Millett, 1,000, Major Maybry, 1,500, A. S. Wilson, 5,000, Captain Eldson, 1,000 J. Elkenson, 1,000, J. Murray, 2,000, Col. Slaughter 2,000. Other droves that are soon to follow will swell the aggregate of those to come during the early part of the season to fully 150,000 head. In this connection it might not be out of place to suggest to our drovers to do as the Texans and endeavor to obtain the handling of a portion of the vast number of cattle coming from Texas this season. The drovers from other cities are moving and doing much measures to secure the trade to pass through their respective cities and there is no good reason why a portion of it at least should not come by way of Pittsburgh. Send out your agents and let the advantages of Pittsburgh as the best market be known, as they are not fully known, and we have no doubt but that success will amply reward your efforts; Extra Philadelphia $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 10; good to prime New York, 190 to 220, $5 00.

Hogs.

In winding up our report of last week, we remarked that the market was declining slowly and steadily, and that at the time of writing hogs had reached a point lower than had been known for the past seven years, and were selling slowly at $5 50 per 100 lbs for the best choice Philadelphia tops. Since then the market has been declining, and prices going down another every day. The decline has not been one of great rapidity the last week, prices moving downward more slowly, but a little every day, until now hogs are selling at prices probably as low as at any time during the last ten years. We run this week although not a heavy one, yet when one considers all the fine hogs that are selling the conclusion must be formed that the arrivals are greater than the market can stand, hence the decline. This same state of affairs seems to exist all over the country. From every place where stock yards are located, the news comes of an abundance of well fatted hogs, in fact more than there is any demand for. So long as this continues will the market be at least dull and unsettled. The general impression among the drovers seems to be that they cannot go much lower. It would pay to ship hogs now. The following are the rates current to-day: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; foot rot and weakwags, by the head, $1 75; clipped, $4 00 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The sheep market last week was well supplied and there was a disposition on the part of buyers to be more critical in the selection of sheep than they usually are. This is always the case; when they are endeavoring to bear down the market, they get hard to please. On Wednesday last this was the way matters were in the pens; holders doing considerable talk to effect sales. This week the run has not been heavy to this time. On Monday some sheep were sold, and at prices nearly as high as last week. On Tuesday the buyers from Philadelphia put in an appearance but did not purchase many. To-day the arrivals continue heavy and the receipts are accumulating in the pens. Very few sheep selling and prices are fully 50c lower than last week, on some grades. With all the pens full and more coming, it looked as if there were more sheep here than would be sold. The following are the figures at which they are selling to-day:

Cattle Sales.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Klemann & A	58	41,400	$6 35
Wm. Kelley	17	12,240	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

James Mackey	19	13,680	6 00
Klemann & Auli	42	31,120	6 40
Klemann & Auli	15	11,250	6 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Wm. Kelley	32	25,600	6 00
Wm. Kelley	17	12,240	6 00
Geo. Fritz	17	11,900	6 00
Geo. Fritz	7	5,040	6 00
A. Kudder	1	1,230	6 00
J. Davis	1	1,000	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Klemann	32	25,600	6 00
Klemann	1	1,000	6 00
W. Kelly	1	1,000 bull	4 00

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

G. Grindlah	19	1,710	5 50
Imhoff & Co	15	1,350	5 50
Imhoff & Co	15	1,350	5 50
Imhoff & Co	20	1,800	5 50
John F. Reyenthaler	72	11,520	5 50
John F. Reyenthaler	62	11,160	5 50
Watson & Briggs	105	24,000	5 50
John F. Reyenthaler	115	27,600	5 50
John F. Reyenthaler	218	49,900	5 50
John F. Reyenthaler	73	16,425	5 50
H. H. Davis	130	29,120	5 50
Imhoff & Co	40	8,800	5 50
Imhoff & Co	119	25,480	5 50
H. H. Davis	84	18,480	5 50
H. Hedges	94	19,364	5 50
Voeht & Bro	44	9,240	5 50
Voeht & Bro	50	10,500	5 50
Imhoff & Co	13	2,860	5 50
Imhoff & Co	13	2,730	5 50
Imhoff & Co	40	8,400	5 50
Imhoff & Co	60	12,600	5 50
F. Smith	115	23,000	5 50
Voeht & Bro	78	15,990	5 50
Voeht & Bro	75	15,750	5 50
C. M. Keys	35	7,350	5 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

J. F. Reyenthaler	60	12,600	5 50
J. F. Reyenthaler	102	20,400	5 50
J. F. Reyenthaler	41	8,200	5 50

Sheep.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Conrad Seltzer	20	2,600	5 50
John C. Lloyd	184	15,640	6 70
John C. Lloyd	41	3,280	6 70
John C. Lloyd	88	8,800	6 50
John C. Lloyd	84	7,140	6 50
J. E. Landis	174	15,220	6 50
Joseph Pearce	96	20,640	6 50
Joseph Pearce	6 bucks, lumped	2 lbs	2 00
Joseph Pearce	20	4,000	6 50

SMITH, WATSON & CO. SOLD TO

W. Hines	199	15,480	6 50
J. Landis	99	8,250	6 50
J. Lloyd	346	31,160	7 75
J. Lloyd	1,170	14,850	$7 50 off on $5
H. Frieman	222	18,320	5 60
H. Frieman	72	5,760	5 60
E. H. Davis	111	9,990	5 60
E. H. Davis	111	10,560	5 60
E. H. Davis	229	18,160	5 80
Hartinson & Co	31	2,790	$2 off
H. Frieman	31	2,520	6 50
J. Pearce	177	14,160	5 60
J. Pearce	164	14,350	5 10

H. HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

H. Frieman	193	16,940	5 70
J. Lloyd & T.	1,200	16,240	6 00
E. Davis	208	18,410	5 50
E. Davis	64	5,440	5 50
E. Davis	221	19,030	5 50
Gutrich	200	18,000	5 50
J. Landis	212	19,130	5 70
Davis	100	8,500	5 50
Davis	220	18,920	5 50
Davis	196	16,660	5 50
Hill	111	9,990	5 50
J. Landis	99	9,550	4 50
Hill	200	17,000	5 50
Davis	125	10,940	5 20
Davis	125	10,940	5 20
Taylor & Lloyd	200	17,000	5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

H Frieman & P	423	35,810	5 65
H Lood	226	19,210	5 50
Frieman & P	226	19,900	5 65
Frieman & P	217	21,030	5 70
Frieman & P	217	21,030	5 70
F. H Davis	420	37,540	5 70
F. Pearce	124	12,640	4 75
J. Pearce	231	23,560	5 30
W. Hill	76	6,460	5 50

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Beeves to-day a weak market was nearly broken, 3@3½c decline being conceded with 1,950 head of many sent out of the city. Trade in the market to himself, with 73 cars at Weehawken; they were fair to prime at 13@15c; 1,000 Illinois 7¾ cat 12½c; 150 of do cat 12c; 400 prime 1,200 Texas at from 10 75s ₰ cwt; 65 cat 12c; 40

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Harlan to Manage the Treaty in the Senate.

Senator Cameron Detained at Home—Another Meeting of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1871.

Mr. Cameron Detained at Home.

Mr. Cameron notified the Vice President to-day that he will be detained at home for some time, in consequence of continued illness in his family. In the meantime Mr. Harlan will act as Chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee.

Change in Nomination.

J. M. Lucas, formerly editor of a newspaper at Jacksonville, Illinois, whose name was sent to the Senate as Consul to St. Johns, was changed to-day to Singapore in the same capacity.

The Ku-Klux Investigation Committee

Had another meeting to-day, but arrived at no further conclusion with regard to when to commence their investigation. The Democratic members generally are opposed to doing anything before next fall. The Committee will hold another session to-morrow.

PRESBYTERIANISM,

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Second General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church convened at eleven this forenoon, in the First church, with 926 commissioners, 709 of whom are not yet in attendance. The sermon was preparatory by Rev. Dr. Eells, of Cleveland. The sermon of the occasion was by Dr. J. Trumbull, the retiring Moderator. Drs. Eells and Hall are prominently mentioned in connection with the election of the new Moderator.

A large part of the afternoon session of the Assembly was occupied with reading, revising and correcting the report of the Committee on Commissions. The informal or deficient credentials were so numerous that the Moderator appointed a special committee to examine and report on the sufficiency of commissions at once, so that all unqualified delegates might participate in the work of permanent organization.

Pending the action of the Committee, nominations were made for Moderator: Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., of New York; Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., of Philadelphia; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., of Baltimore: Rev. James Eells, D.D., of Cleveland; Rev. Daniel W. Poor, D.D., of Oakland, Cal., and ex-Governor Pollock, of Philadelphia. All but the first two nominees were permitted, at their request to withdraw their names. In the case of Mr. Pollock objection was made that he, being a layman, could not constitutionally be elected. Mr. Pollock replied that he did not withdraw on that account, but held himself quantified, and thought the same also the eligibility of Dr. Prentiss to the moderator would yet have to be adjudicated. Dr. Edwards said if that issue was to be sprung on the Assembly he was ready to meet it and settle it. Dr. Humphrey was elected by a very large majority. He was formerly for nine years pastor of the church in which the Assembly now holds its session. The organization was completed by the choice of Rev. Dr. Allison and Rev. Joseph R. Nassau as temporary clerks by acclamation.

The Report of the Committee of Arrangements as announced, was adopted. It provides for meeting at nine o'clock in the morning, with the initial hour assigned to devotional services, meeting to close at half-past twelve o'clock, reassembling at two and adjourning at four o'clock.

Resolutions were adopted that it be the first order of the day to-morrow, immediately after the announcement of the standing committees, to call for the reports of boards and theological seminaries, and to refer them to appropriate standing committees, and that it be the order of the day to hear the time of the Standing Committees on the several Boards as follows: Board of Education, Saturday next at 10½ A. M.; Church Erection, Monday next at the same hour; Freedmen, second order after 10 A. M.; Publication on Tuesday; Howe Missions, Wednesday; Ministerial Relief Fund on Thursday; Foreign Missions on Friday, all at 10 A. M. Adjourned.

THE BAPTISTS.

Proceedings of the American Bible Union and the Baptist Historical Society.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The American Bible Union reassembled this forenoon in the First Baptist Church. Addresses were made by Rev. I. D. Fulton, of Boston, and Dr. W. T. Newman, of Washington, on the importance of the revision of the scriptures. Dr. Wyckoff, Corresponding Secretary, proposed that a subscription be taken to raise one thousand dollars to aid in supplying the book of Romans to every man in Italy. The subscription plates were placed before the audience and a collection taken up. Dr. Young, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Miller, of New Jersey, made remarks on the distinctive features of the Baptist faith, and elaborated on the principles of the Union, as a peculiarly Baptist work. Adjourned.

The Baptist Historical Society held its annual meeting this afternoon in the Michigan avenue church. All the officers were re-elected. The library reported at present in the library 5,185 volumes, 13,000 pamphlets, 1,000 bound volumes, 895 autographs, 675 manuscripts, with minutes of associations, old and new. The report appealed to churches, associations, authors and publishers to deposit with the society a copy of each of their publications. The paper of the day was read by Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Chicago. It contained a complete review of the denomination. In England Ireland and Wales there are 2,500 churches, with an aggregate congregation of 283,000. Churches were better erected at the rate of one every three days. In Norway there are seventy-one churches, with an aggregate congregation of 134,669; in Sweden 203 churches, with a congregation of 37,482; in Rome one church already exists. Baptist churches also exist in Denmark, Holland and Russia. In this country there are 17,445 Baptist Churches, and the church membership average one to every twenty-seven. At the night session W. M. EVARTS, *sine die.*

ASPINWALL.

The Rebels Within Nine Miles of Panama—Steamers Ordered to be Built in Pittsburgh, &c., &c.

ASPINWALL, May 15, via KINGSTON, JAM., May 18.—Manual Diaz, commanding eight hundred insurgents, is marching on Panama, and is within nine miles of the city. The forces are armed with Remington rifles and cannon. The government troops are prepared to offer stout resistance to the further advance of the rebels, and a battle is daily expected. The steamer Montijo has not yet been recaptured from the insurgents, and her present whereabouts is unknown. The wildest rumors are afloat, and the greatest excitement prevails.

The boiler of a steamer plying on Magdalena river, while going to Lima, exploded. Fourteen persons were killed. The Dique Company has ordered two new steamers to be constructed at Pittsburgh.

The Peruvian revolution is without progress. President Buenos and two Generals have been delivered to the new government. They will be heavily fined and banished for life.

Nicaragua has demanded from Salvador the release of General Martinez, the ex-President, and that he a citizen of Nicaragua. The soldiers of Xatruch's army are returning, and will acknowledge allegiance to the new government of Salvador.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Chicago branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met this morning in Centenary church, Mrs. Williams in the chair. Reports show that the society consists of eight branches, with headquarters respectively at Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Atlanta, the last just organized. There are also one hundred and twenty auxiliary societies, and 15,000 members of schools supported in Sanboli, Gumbat, Amanha, and Parwa. The work during the coming year takes in Nawali, Gunzi, Shummanga and Ruzzean, and will send medical practioners to Parwi, a missionary to Lucknow, and supports Miss Sarah Jane Lowry in Chow, China. It pays for the support of the schools in Fu-Chow, and Foochow Foochow. The records of both branches show large and increased receipts, and nearly equal expenditures during the past year. Afternoon meeting was for general reunion, after which a collation was spread for the guests.

The anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the Centenary Church to-day. About two hundred delegates were present. Reports were read from the eight branches of the society. Pains were made by Rev. Dr. Butler, Corresponding Secretary American and Foreign Christian Union; Rev. Jas. Lacwilton, Baptist Missionary at Ningapoo, China; Rev. Dr. Waugh, Mrs. Eastlocke, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Seabrook, of New York. Masters Frank and Willie Eastlocke sang a song in Chinese, and Dr. and Mrs. Waugh a hymn in Hindoostance.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Sinking of the Jno. Lumsden.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—The steamer Jno. Lumsden, which left here last evening for Cairo, struck a bank during the fog last night about three miles below Clarksville, and sunk up to her boiler deck. She had aboard a large lot of passengers, one hundred and twenty hogheads of tobacco for new Orleans and six race horses for Springfield, Illinois. The Burkswille left for the wreck this afternoon. The steamer's special telegraph from Clarksville says no lives were lost by the sinking of the Jno. Lumsden, the boat can be raised without difficulty, and part of the tobacco and freight saved in a damaged condition.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—River twenty feet, having fallen three feet, with eight inches bridge space. Arrived—Major Anderson, Wheeling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—River still receding, having fallen ten inches, with six feet six inches in the chute, eight feet six inches in the canal, and five feet six inches on the falls. Clear and pleasant. The last of the coal fleet departed southward. Arrived—Mary Houston and Glencoe, New Orleans; Minnesota and Nick Longworth, Cincinnati; Robert Burns, Memphis. Departed—Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Minnesota, Memphis; Nick Longworth leaves for New Orleans to-morrow. Townsoata—The Simpson Horner arrived from Pittsburgh, and the Wm. Cowan left for lower ports.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 18.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 84. River has fallen four feet. Port list: Up—White Cloud and barges, 1 A. M.; Perkins and barges, 2 A. M.; Quickstep, 5 A. M.; Fayette, 10 A. M.; Alaska, 6 P. M.; Dove and S. Neal and barges, 5 P. M.; Stella and barges, 10 A. M.; Bowling Green, 11 A. M.; Tarascon, 12:30 P. M.; Kate Robinson, 1:30 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, 2 P. M.; Mary Amanda, 3 P. M.; G. W. Thomas, 5 P. M.; generally with good trips; the Mitchell added largely.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—River falling, with ten feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Talisman, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 18.—Port list: Mary Ann, Cairo to Louisville, 10 P. M.; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Jonathan Eddy and barge, 3 A. M.; Rover, St. Louis to Louisville, 8 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; H. J. Lodge, wood, Red river to St. Louis; Eagle, Pittsburgh to White river, 7 P. M.; Baton Rouge, Pittsburgh to Natchez 1 P. M.; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Tom Rees, Cincinnati to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Joseph H. Bigley, Louisville to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; Ajax, Louisville to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; Tyrone, Cairo to Nashville, 7 P. M.; Dexter Cairo to St. Louis, 8 P. M. River rose two inches. Clear, mercury 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul; Mountaineer, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Sam Gaty and Mary Alice, New Orleans; Joe Fleming and Storm, Rhinds river; W. H. Brown, Cairo. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg; Take Superior, St. Paul; Belle City, Kansas City; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Alleghenia, Belle Pennsylvania; Eureka, Upper Mississippi. River falling. Weather very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—River rising. Arrived—Walt, White river; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Belfast, New Orleans; W. H. Brown, Cairo. Departed—Liberty, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg; City of Chester, St. Louis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Arrived—John Wood, Pittsburgh; Church, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed, Susie Silver, Louisville.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Franco-German Peace Treaty Adopted. Disturbances in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 18, Evening.—The Assembly has adopted the entire Treaty signed at Frankfort between France and Germany. Gen. Chanzy objected to the proposed territorial exchange, but was answered by Thiers and Gen. Ducrot, who insisted upon the advantage of retaining and strengthening Belfort.

Disraeli Attacks the Budget.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli severely criticised the budget lately submitted by Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reviewing the successive stages through which it had passed, its introduction, reconsideration and subsequent reversion. He objected severally to the provisions relating to the income tax and to customs, saying that it was now proposed to meet the increased deficiency in the revenue which would certainly be incurred by the abolition of the purchase of army commissions by another equally undesirable measure. The pending Treaty for the adjustment of American claims would also require extra expenditure of means, which should all come from direct taxation of the people.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government shunned an addition to the income tax because it was oppressive on the lower and middle classes, and must now look elsewhere for revenue. Mr. Charles, the new delegate member for North Warwickshire, commended the wise financial policy of America to the study of the government. General debate followed a motion exempting the Exchange Commissioners from the operation of the army regulation bill which extinguished the purchase system. It was lost by 48 majority.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has risen somewhat on the Pacific coast, accompanied by a slight increase in temperature. Elsewhere it remains unchanged. Rain reported at stations. Light rains, followed by clearing weather have been reported from Southern Illinois, and the rain prevailing at New Orleans is now apparently confined to Northern Florida. Clear weather has generally prevailed on the lakes and Atlantic coast. The barometer is lower in Western Pennsylvania, and the pressure has fallen decidedly on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

Slight disturbance is apparently developing in Alabama and Georgia, and will probably move eastward. A similar disturbance, and probably a severe thunder storm, is also probable in Minnesota. Pleasant weather will probably continue on Friday on the lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indiana State Editorial Convention met in Indianapolis yesterday, the attendance being very large. The quill drivers were banqueted at the Bates House last night, and will go on an excursion to-day to Clay county coal mines to-day.

Silver mining property continues to increase in yield throughout Utah. Smelting and separating works are being constructed, and it is probable the shipment of ore to the Atlantic coast will soon cease. The streams in Montana are all full, and gold mining is active and very successful this spring.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has appointed Mrs. Hannah Haskell, widow of the late W. T. Haskell, State Librarian.

Arrangements are being perfected at Dubuque, Iowa, for observing the beautiful custom of decorating the soldiers' graves, which takes place on the 30th inst.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, of the coldwater brigade of eight hundred juveniles, yesterday paraded at Dubuque, with bands of music, making an imposing display. The temperance cause is making great headway under the influence of the above pastor of the Catholic Church.

FIRES.

Rawlins, Wyoming.

OMAHA, NEB., May 18.—The Railroad Hotel at Rawlins, Wyoming, was burned to-day. Loss estimated at forty thousand dollars.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, May 19, 12:30 A. M.—About an hour ago a fire broke out in the extensive chair factory of Harig, Koop & Co., on Third street, between Guthrie and Jackson. The entire wash room lit up by the conflagration. The utmost efforts of the fire department failed to save the building, which was destroyed with a large quantity of material, and a small building adjoining. The fire is not yet extinguished, but is under such control that there is no danger of its spreading. The loss will probably be about $50,000; insurance is not yet ascertained, but the loss will be heavy.

LATER—1:47 A. M.—The total loss on Harig, Koop & Co.'s furniture factory is $34,250; insured for $21,500, as follows: Germania, of Louisville, Royal, of Liverpool, and Virginia House, $2,000 each; Buffalo Fire and Marine, Georgia House, Norwich Union Fire and Marine, $1,000 each; Weed Insurance Banking Company, Louisville, and Cleveland, $1,750 each.

Troy, N. Y.

TROY, May 18.—Yesterday's hay scales and four brick tenement houses in North Second street, corner of Greene, were destroyed by incendiar fire this afternoon. Loss $25,000; insurance not ascertained.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains in Dress Goods—Wm. Semple, Allegheny.
Housekeeping Goods—Wm. Semple, Allegheny.
Dressmakers Wanted—1,20 Fulton street.
Life Insurance—Jos. H. Dilworth, financial office.
House and Lot for Sale—C. H. Love.
Situation Wanted—Financial office.
For Assembly—Matthew Edwards.
Notice to Taxpayers—East Birmingham—H. F. Voigt.
Get a Divorce—D. Griffith.
To the Afflicted—Dr. Griffith.
Specific Magee Lung Syrup.
Japanese Money—140 Smithfield street.
Get a Divorce—D. Holland and Russell's Register
Building Lots for Sale—C. H. Love.
The Homestead—*Le Droit Humain.*
House and Lot for Sale—C. H. Love.
For Sale—Two Lots—Allegheny, A. G.
Brick House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Real Estate Register.
Real Estate Register.
Real Estate Register—Subscribe for It.
Real Estate Register—Subscribe for It.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Only an Actor.
Art Entertainment—Prof. Cromwell.
Carpenters and Joiners Wanted.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Steam Heating—Craig Bros.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, M'Kee & Co.
Knowles' Steam Pumps—Knowles, Osgood & Co.
Situation Wanted—Macomber, Fabor & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. Marbury.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Lace—Wm. Krebs.
Whisky, Wines, &c.—Kiser & Scandrett.
Duquesne Coal Stove—D. Duffield & Sons.
Personal—Alex. Finlay.
Great Western Gas Works—J. H. Johnston.
Carpets—Eoward, Rose & Co.
Cashion—Simon Johnston.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Crockery—Martin & Co.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Woodside & Gilfillan, Pres. & Co.
Hydraulic Cement—Akron Sewer Pipe Co., Allegheny.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Freyvogel.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Thomas S. Marvin.
Yeast Powder—Wm. Sohns, Baltimore, Md.
Brady's Family Bitters.
Hornsby's Salsaparilla.
Strawberries—Henry Rea, Jr.
Railroad Hall—Fair.
Notice to Butchers—Free Lunch.
Steamboat and General Blacksmithing—Phillips, Bro. & Co.
Champagnes—Schultze & Tailer.
Executor's Notice—C. Arbuthnot.

CITY MATTERS.

CHARTIERS RAILROAD.

Opening Celebration—The Excursion to Washington—A Brief History of the Road.

Yesterday was a gala-day in Washington, Pennsylvania, and not for many years has the now quiet and orderly town been visited by such a multitude of people. The occasion of the assemblage of the vast number of persons who thronged the town was the celebration in honor of the completion of the Chartiers Railroad, by which that thriving borough is connected with this city. The benefits to be derived by the citizens of Washington from being placed within a few hours of the great business center of the West, are of no mean importance, and the grand outpouring of the people yesterday gave indication of their appreciation of the fact. The arrangements for the celebration which were entrusted to a committee of citizens, were perfected in the important duties assigned them in a most thorough manner, as the arrangements were perfect to completion in every particular.

THE EXCURSION.

The grand feature of the affair was an excursion from this city to Washington, arranged by Mr. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, who, as a railroad manager, has few if any equals, and no superiors. At ten o'clock in the morning the excursion train, comprising twelve passenger coaches and a baggage car, drawn by two first-class locomotives, left the Union Depot for Washington. The excursion party was the largest that has left this city on a similar occasion for many years, numbering fully eight hundred persons, among whom are observed Mayors Braun and Callow, His Honor Judge Stowe, and most if not all the leading manufacturers and business men of the city, while the Press, Bar and Pulpit were largely represented, in the Great Western Band furnished music for the occasion. At every station along the road accessions were made to the party, increasing the number of excursionists to over one thousand, and by the time the excursion was met by a delegation of citizens from Washington accompanied by the Washington Brass Band, and at Cannonsburg an immense throng of people awaited the coming of the train, and sent up an old-fashioned shout welcome to the excursionists as the train halted at the station. The train arrived at Washington at 1:30 P. M., and at the station were assembled fully five thousand people to welcome the party to the town. As soon as possible after the arrival a procession was formed, and, preceded by the bands of music mentioned, marched to the town hall. The houses along the line of procession were tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and the sidewalks were densely crowded with people. On arriving at the hall, as many as could find room entered, but the great mass of the crowd was left outside. In the hall the meeting was called to order by Major J. H. Ewing, on whose motion, Burgess Samuel Haslett was called to the chair.

The Chairman introduced G. H. Hart, Esq., who delivered an able and eloquent address of welcome to the excursionists, and of congratulation to the citizens at the termini and along the line of the road, on its completion.

John H. Hampton, Esq., was then called upon and responded in his usual able and eloquent manner, and his remarks were well received by the audience.

Maj. J. H. Ewing was next called upon, and made a brief but very able address.

The meeting then adjourned and the vast multitude dispersed, the visitors repairing to the several hotels and many private houses, where dinner was served in free of charge. Harry Hill, the colored host of the St. Charles, entertained over a hundred persons at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hall.

At four o'clock the sound of the whistle gave notice that the time of departure had arrived, and as soon as possible the party could be aboard, the train started for the city, where it arrived at seven o'clock.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

In this connection a brief history of the road would be of interest to many of our readers. Over forty years ago the project, the consummation of which was celebrated yesterday, was conceived, in which Pittsburgh was the terminus of canal navigation, and it was proposed to connect the Pennsylvania Canal with the National Road, which was then the only great unbroken highway from east to west, by a railroad from Pittsburgh to Washington, and to that end a charter was secured, and a route surveyed by Charles De Hass, civil engineer, who presented a lengthy report, giving an estimate of the cost of constructing the road. Books were opened for subscriptions but the people had not sufficient faith in the project to subscribe, and it was abandoned. In 1853 the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company was incorporated, the road put under contract and a large proportion of the grading done. Before the work was completed the company were heavily involved in debt and the road mortgaged, and it was abandoned. In 1866 it was sold and purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The completion of the road was again agitated, but the Pennsylvania Company declined to act in the matter except upon the condition that the citizens would raise a specific amount of money. Through the energy of Maj. J. H. Ewing, one of the original projectors of the road, and several other prominent men along the route, the money was subscribed, and late in the fall of 1869 the work was commenced, and yesterday its completion was celebrated.

An alarm of fire was sounded from Box No. 16 at a quarter past three this morning. The floor in Youngcorn's confectionary and dining rooms, No. 44 Smithfield street, had caught from a defective flue. The fire was easily extinguished without the steamers going into service. The loss will not exceed fifty dollars.

Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan postoffice, May 18. Persons asking for such letters will please give the date of the list: Office open from 7 A. M. to 6½ P. M.

Albertson, Samuel; Alexander, J. R.
Bain, A. C.; Boyle, Annie; Bushman, Henry; Buckley, Thomas; Buckley, John A.; Brown, Miss Jennie.
Carter, Miss Mary L.; Cline, Peter; Cross, Wm.; Campbell, Miss Ida; Coovert, J. W.
Davis, Mrs. C.; Dodds, Wm.
Fogle, Barny; Fuller, Martha; Finch, Walter; Ferry, Daniel; Finch, Edward; Fisher, Blanche.
Gordon, Jacob; Gray, Robert; Green, Frank.
Herman & Shambaugh; Head, Mrs. Sarah; Hughes, Mrs. Sarah C.; Hurd, Agnes; Harger, G.-o.; Hoffman, Theodora; Harkins, Annie; Haya, Miss Mollie; Harcum, Mrs. John W.
Kelly, John M.; Kling, Thomas.
Jackson, Thos.
Latton, Wm. P.; Lane, Mary; Laner, Isaac; Lorey, John; Levake, T. A.; Lewis, James.
Martin, John L.; Miller, Miss Nell; Mackie, Robt.; McMillan, Mrs. C.; McWilliams, Mary; McClellan, Mrs. M.; McCoy, Eliza J.; McCall, John.
Nunket, Edw.
Rodgers, Catherine; Reed, Sarah; Roberts Daniel.
Smith, James; Schafer, Julia; Schafer, Mrs. Cali; Sheldon, Wm.; Stinger, Mary; Stinger, Ellen; Sherman, Nick; Stesets, Samuel; Stathem, John; Shickmann, J.; Stewart, Jas.
Trumpbour, Frank; Walters, Thomas (carpenter;) Watt, Robert, J.; Wagner, Mary; Wells Josiah; Winteringer, Mrs. V.; Walters, Mrs. Mary J.; White, John; Wilson, Miss Mary.
Young, Wm.; Young, Frederick.

PHILIP HORRE, P. M.

LATEST BULLETIN FROM THE G. O. R. P. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE WAREHOUSE, NO. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET.

8 lbs A coffee sugar for $1 00.
10 lbs Fair New Orleans sugar for $1 00.
8 lbs Brown sugar for $1 00.
7½ lbs Crushed sugar for $1 00.

COFFEES.

4 lbs Fancy roasted Rio for $1 00.
4½ lbs Choice roasted Rio for $1 00.
5 lbs Prime roasted Rio for $1 00.
3 lbs Old Government Java, roasted, for $1 00.
Mocha, Maracaibo, Laguayra, &c., always on hand.

TEAS.

Fine mixed tea, 60c.
Finest mixed tea, $1 00.
Choice mixed tea, $1 00.
Pure Japan tea, 50c; fancy do, $1 00.
Best Oolong, $1 00.
Fancy Oolong, $1 20.
Fine Japan, 50c; fancy do, $1 00.
Fine Y. Hyson, 50c; fancy do, $1 20.

GROCERIES.

Choice and of every grade sold lower than elsewhere and delivered free to all parts of the city and vicinity. Families will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. No trouble to show goods and answer questions. Come and see us. 114 Smithfield street, Smith & Co. TS

JAPANESE MONEY

Is subdivided into inflectional coins, called "mon," one hundred being equal to a cent, or "tempo;" twenty-four tempoes one bu; four bus make one rio, and one Mexican dollar, the latter coin being the circulating medium among the foreigners in China and Japan, and used in purchasing the Fusi Yama teas sold at No. 140 Smithfield street by the Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company.

FOR $8 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement one month in sixty-six first class Massachusetts newspapers, including four in Boston. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

GET THE BEST.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in ordering crackers from their grocer, to specify those of manufacture. Those who desire a superior article of crackers, cakes or biscuit, should remember to send for Marvin & Co.'s, if they cannot call and satisfy themselves personally at the bakery, No. 91 and 93 Liberty street. PRW.

It You Wish

A reliable, impartial, uninfluenced report on monetary and real estate matters, subscribe for the *Real Estate Register.* Weekly, one dollar per year.

For Sale.

Three very desirable building lots on Allegheny avenue, each 25 feet front on Allegheny avenue, and 140 feet deep to an alley and are very eligibly located. Also, one lot on Fourth avenue. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

The Home Shuttle

Gives infinitely better and more general satisfaction than any machine that is now in the market. The only one that will do all kinds of work, with ornaments and attachments that the high priced machines have. Its simplicity in the construction with which the attachments and combinations are made, should give it a preference over other and ordinary sewing machines. Being to its construction, it cannot possibly get out of order. The price of the Home Shuttle has been put at so low and reasonable a figure that there can be no question as to whether one can afford to have one, but is, Can we afford to be *without* one? We answer positively say, No! Give the agent, Mr. Le Ferre, a call at his sewing machine parlors, No. 2 SIXTH street, second floor.

Real Estate Register.

From the liberal support extended to the *Real Estate Register* by our merchants and real estate owners, it has become a success. The lists are complete, the low subscription price (one dollar per year) for a weekly of sixteen columns, brought it within the reach of every one, from the poorest to the wealthiest of our citizens. If you are not now a subscriber, become one at once, and thank us for the advertisement. Office opposite the postoffice. Get a copy and judge for yourself.

Statues and Statuettes.

A splendid assortment at reasonable prices, and of the most elaborate designs, at the China palace, 100 Wood street.

For Sale.

House and lot, No. 256 Penn street. House contains 12 rooms and bath room, range in kitchen, hot and cold water in kitchen and bath rooms, gas in every room, a wash house in yard separate from the house, lot 20 feet front and 120 feet deep to a 16 foot alley. This property is in a very desirable location, and is a good chance for investment. For information, terms, etc., inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Carriages.

C. West & Co., 77, 77 and 79 Liberty street, have on hand and are building to order the finest work in the city, assortment of carriages and buggies of the latest styles now ready for inspection. Also a large assortment of second-hand carriages and buggies of every style at very low prices. FS

If You Are

At all interested in the progress and improvement of our city, should read the *Real Estate Register.* One dollar per year. Office opposite the postoffice.

Elaborate Show Windows.

The show windows of the China Palace front are the largest and handsomest in Pittsburgh. The large dimension is "stressing" is superb. Notice the $500 china dinner set, 100 Wood street.

For Sale.

House and lot, No. 256 Penn street, Pittsburgh. House contains five rooms and finished attic and splendid cellar, gas through the house, all papered and painted, and inside pantries all around, also a first-class order; a good brick stable on back end of lot. Lot 20 feet front on Penn street, and about 100 feet deep to a 16 foot paved alley. The whole property is in perfect condition, and would be a very comfortable little home. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

The Real Estate Register

Is ably edited and is looked upon as the standard on real estate matters in Pennsylvania. Subscribe. One dollar per year, weekly. Get a copy and judge for yourself.

The Popular China Palace.

Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, have the only China palace in the city. To convey an idea of their mammoth establishment would require much space and time; but to get the idea, call and interview the house.

For Sale.

A well built and very desirable brick house containing nine rooms; double shutters on all the windows; all papered and painted, and paints all grained; gas pipe all through the house. The house is splendidly finished throughout, and is comparatively new, having been built only about one year. It is on the TAWNEY ROAD, and is supplied with soft and drying room all under one roof. The lot is twenty-five feet seven inches front on Franklin street, and one hundred feet deep on Manhattan street to an alley, and only two short squares from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. This property is also located on the corner of two wide paved streets, and in a good neighborhood. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Don't Fail

To subscribe for the *Real Estate Register.* Weekly: one dollar per year.

Brady's Family Bitters.

One of the greatest remedies, which has achieved a popularity surpassing any other preparation ever introduced to the public, is Brady's Family Bitters. It is a certain cure for chills and fever, or diseases of the liver and kidneys, dyspepsia and flux, as well as dyspepsia, and has no equal. The ingredients of its manufacture possess the most vitalizing properties, and have been carefully selected, and are exceedingly popular with the public, as "everybody takes it." MWF

For Sale.

Three modern built brick houses containing six rooms each. The houses are comparatively new, and in good order. Will be sold singly or together. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

The Real Estate Register.

Forty columns. Weekly: One dollar per year. Subscribe.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

New Fine China Dinner Sets

Just received at the popular China Palace of Messrs. R. K. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Cheap Trusses for Hernia.

No greater imposition is ever practiced than that of cheap trusses for those afflicted with rupture. Cheap trusses are like everything else that is cheap; that is, will hardly ever answer the purpose intended. We say to our readers, without equivocation, that the best place in this city to get full and entire satisfaction is at Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. The Doctor will fit you, and, if there is a possibility of cure, will cure you. He has had over thirty years of experience in the business. Most of the others have only entered upon it, and if a man wants safety in anything it is in one of so serious a matter as that of Hernia, or Rupture, in which delay can do nothing but harm, and we feel ourselves in duty bound to recommend our readers to the very best place; therefore, without making any invidious distinction, we recommend, as a place of safety and security, that of Dr. KEYSER, at 167 Liberty street. Cut this out, as it will not be published again. Trusses as cheap as anywhere in the city.

DIED.

TAGGART.—On Thursday, May 18, 1871, at 5 o'clock, SUSIE EMMA, only daughter of John J. and Mary J. Taggart, in the sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, in Minersville, near the Car Station, on SATURDAY, May 20, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 1½ o'clock.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,050,535 64.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 81 Fourth ave.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, aged sixteen years, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge for vagrancy by Justice Krehan, of Birmingham.

BEFORE Justice Heisel of East Birmingham, yesterday, John Langenheimer accused Fred Grinder with the larceny of a game chicken, and a warrant was issued.

THE charter for the Birmingham Insurance Company was signed yesterday. The corporation met last evening and opened books of subscription, and within thirty days it is expected the Company will be open for business.

JOHN HOGLE appeared before Justice Krehan yesterday and charged Henry Wichtner with assault and battery, alleging that he abused opponent terribly, besides hitting him in the jaw with the fingers. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing, when he by way of retaliation, lodged a counter charge against Hogle. He was also held for a hearing.

Death from Injuries Received.

On Wednesday evening about five o'clock William Schupp, a German residing on Bradford street, Birmingham, met with an accident which terminated fatally yesterday morning. Deceased, a single man, was engaged digging in the excavation for the new building, to be erected on the site of the old academy building, East Birmingham, when the embankment suddenly gave way and fell on him knocking him against the hub of the cart wheel and injuring him to such an extent as to cause death on yesterday.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

May 19th, 1871—List No. 20.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Bell
Ames Sara Alfred
Anderson Mary
Anderson Nellie
Atchesen Caroline
Bailey Amanda
Baker Phrone
Baron Miss J
Baxter Sarah
Barr Emma
Bell Laura
Bennett Agnes
Black Lizzie E
Blake Mrs Geo
Blair Jane D
Black Amelia
Boardman Sarah E
Boyle Josephine
Brown Ann
Brown Harriet J
Bond Rose
Burrell Matilda
Benton Oliver
Burke Rachel
Butler Mrs Sarah
Bucher Caroline
Bullard Julia E
Campbell Mrs
Carline Fannie
Caven Mrs C H
Chambers Frank
Clarke Clarrissa
Clark Margt B
Chapman Annie M
Clapp Mrs S
Clark Amanda
Cotterghan Mrs
Core Mrs M
Cover Mary
Corlin Mrs
Crain Kate S
Critchfield Jacob
Culbertson Maria
Dame Kathe A
Davis Emma
Deaken Mrs E H
Dorsey, 2
Delevan Matilda
Duffy Anna
Duffy Kate
Dunlap Emma
Duncan Sarah E
Dungan Emma
Ehrenfeld Mrs J A
H
Ewert Mrs
Fine Florenna
Fillman Lottie
Finnesch Jane R
Ferson Mrs C
Frazier Nerva M
Gardner Mrs
Gaul Ann
Gibson Mrs
Griffin Mary
Griffey Benj 2
Hall E J
Hall John S
Hall Mrs
Hagerman Wm
Hamilton Mary
Hanna Jno
Hanscom E
Hamlin Jas
Hanna Hugh
Hemmel Wm
Hetzel Mrs
Hill Mrs Alfred
Hoffman Mrs
Hoffman Mrs
Hoffman Mrs
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